DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $15
" " " 3 " 9
" " " 1 " 3
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months 10
" " 3 " 5
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months 5
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

Later From the North.

We have just received a copy of the *N. Y. Herald* of the 13th, from which which we extract the following: which is the Herald's situation article:

The rebels appear to be somewhat confused as to what to do with General Grant's army before Petersburg. They dare not attack his lines in force, as that would bring on a general engagement, and their defeat would certainly be the result. At the same time they do not like to lose any of their men without an equivalent. The capture of their pickets by General De Trobland's brigade on Friday night incensed the rebels so much that they have since kept up a continuous fire on our picket line. It is stated the rebel pickets were asleep when captured; but it is certain the whole line was surprised.

The Union signal station at Dutch Gap was bombarded by the rebels on Friday morning. The Union batteries replied with vigor. The officer at the station remained at his post during the contest, and witnessed from aloft the flight of the missiles on both sides. The station is so constructed that it would scarly be possible to inflict a permanent injury to it by merely artillery firing, although the occupation might be made exceedingly unpleasant and dangerous during a bombardment.

Two blockade runners have recently been captured off the North Carolina coast. The steamer A. D. Vance was taken off Hatteras on Saturday. She had on board 420 bales of cotton, from Wilmington bound to Halifax The steamer Elsie was taken on the 5th instant, in lat 33 10, lon 77 02, with a cargo of 3,000 bales of cotton, from Wilmington bound for Nassau The latter arrived at the port yesterday en route for Boston. The vessels and cargoes are worth about half a million of dollars. It was reported that the rebel steamer Edith was about to leave Wilmington, heavily armed. The fleet were on the lookout for her appearance.

The captured privateer Georgia arrived at Beaufort, N. C., on the 9th, and would proceed to Boston.

The steamer Fawn, running upon the Dismal Canal between Norfolk and North Carolina, was captured Saturday by a party of rebel raiders and burned. The crew and passengers were all taken prisoners.

The capture of the rebel guerilla and raider Quantrell is announced have been recently effected in Indianapolis. He was there in disguise, and was recognized on the street by a refugee.

A report is in circulation at Little Rock, Arkansas, that the rebel Major General Starling Price died recently at Arkadelphia of dysentery [A false report.]

The post at Cairo has been separated from the District of West Kentucky and added to that of Illinois, under General Paine. Gen. Meradith takes charge of the new District of West Kentucky.

Latest From the North.

We have just received copies of the New York *Herald* and *Tribune* of the 14th instant, which furnish us with the following news:

FROM THE VALLEY.

The *Herald* states:

The tidings from the Shenandoah valley are interesting The enemy has weakened his lines to the left of our force, and the rebels were massing towards the Potomac. The fords are at present impassible on account of the rains; but when the water subsides General Sheridan will be found ready to dispute the passage of the foe. The troops whose time has expired are re-enlisting with vigor, not singly, but by regiments. The supply trains run regularly to the front, and the line of communication is well guarded. The enemy seems to be retiring; but Averill is close upon his rear and a fight is expected.

CONFEDERATES CONCENTRATING NEAR RED RIVER.

From the *Herald* we learn that it is reported at St. Louis that about fifteen thousand rebels are concentrating at the mouth of the Red river, apparently for some hostile purpose yet undisclosed.

THE DRAFT IN NEW YORK.

It appears that the draft in New York city will now take place, Seward notwithstanding. Says the *Herald:*

A draft has been ordered to take place on Monday, September 19th, in Ohio and other States whose quota has not been filled up. It is also ordered to be proceeded with this morning in the Twelfth and Thirteenth districts of this State in accordance with the President's proclamation of July 18.

They had some oratory in Washington, Tuesday, on the occasion of a flag-raising by the Lincoln and Johnson Association. Lincoln was serenaded, but in a brief response said he had "made up his mind not to do much talking, as he had observed that some persons had lately injured themselves very much by plain speaking." Seward also made a speech, in which the following related to his Auburn promise about the draft:

Fellow-citizens: In a speech I made at Auburn, I said there should be no draft, because the army is being reinforced by five to ten thousand volunteers per day. The people of Auburn understood me, and cleared the district of their draft by volunteering. Patriotic men in Philadelphia write me that there they understood me to say there will be no draft, and therefore they stop volunteering. I avail myself, therefore, of this occasion to correct their mistake by saying, that as grace can only show itself by works, so the draft will surely come if we do not volunteer and, so prevent it. I hope that point is settled now.

TEN WORDS.—"In the begining God created the heaven and the earth." What a beautiful example of a terse, laconic style. In one line we have a comprehensive view of the creation of the universe. In plain and simple language, the fact is as a pearl in a crystal wave.

In these ten words centres a world of thought. With them the imagination wanders through infinitude, yet fails to grasp the scope of its immensity. The mind may cull vast volumes from their source, yet never reach their fountain head of thought. The verbose historian might profit by the study of these ten words.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, SEPT'R 19, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 200.

From the Richmond Dispatch of Friday.

The War News.

The "situation," in a military point of view everywhere remains unchanged. We give below such items of intelligence as were received yesterday:

FROM PETERSBURG

While the bombardment of the city was progressing on Wednesday, there was considerable skirmishing and cannonading in front, which, about ten o'clock, increased to a brisk artillery duel, gradually extending along the lines and for two hours, from the right of the plankroad around to the river, an uninterrupted roar of cannon was heard. The opposing lines of pickets have lately been more demonstrative than usual, and at times within the past two or three days the interchange of leaden compliments has been very frequent.—The shelling of Petersburg on Wednesday, as we have before stated, was one of the most vigorous bombardments of the campaign.—Shells of different sizes were thrown into the town at the rate of from ten to twenty per minute. Very little damage, however, was done.

The only movement of the enemy perceptible within the last few days has been an advance of his picket lines, which have occupied a portion of the Vaughan road; and a corresponding advance has been made this side of the Davis house.

It is said that the object of the wanton destruction of the Davis house, on Monday, was to revenge the capture of so many Yankee pickets at this point. We do not see how the infliction of an injury upon a private citizen can compensate for the loss of men; but such is the Yanke mode of conducting the war.

Deserters report that the fifteen-inch mortar with which the enemy has been shelling the city recently, bursted a few evenings ogo, killing twenty men. The statement is doubted.

There was some shelling yesterday, and some picket firing on the lines; but beyond this, nothing of importance occurred.

THE VALLEY.

The Northern papers claim that in an action on the 10th instant the "rebels" were driven back with heavy loss. There is probably no truth in this statement. Indeed, we have it on the authority of a letter from an officer in Gen Early's army, that on that day the enemy was driven through Martinsburg, and on the following day our forces were engaged in tearing up the railroad. Sheridan, however, is not so much to blame for claiming success where he suffers defeat, for of all the Yankee warriors he seems to have been the most unfortunate during the campaign, and it is not surprising that he should desire to shield himself from the odium that would follow a confession of the truth. It will be remembered that he played the same game at the time he was whipped by Hampton's cavalry last summer, and succeeded in pulling wool over the eyes of the Northern people, who appear still to regard him as a great commander.

GEORGIA.

There is no change in the position of affairs before Atlanta, nor will there be during the continuance of the armistice, which commenced on Monday last. Even after that expires, there is an impression that there will be no resumption of hostilities Sherman will reinforce Grant, and endeavor to hold Atlanta with a small force; but no further advance is anticipated The Atlanta exiles who have arrived at Macon were in a most deplorable condition The Yankees are represented to have stripped them of everything except the change of clothing. Such are the consequences of the enemy's success.

Georgia papers represent that our army is rapidly accumulating in strength and numbers, and hint at very pleasant rumors concerning our future prospects.

Gen. Polk.

The New York Church Journal, the leading Episcopal paper in the North, makes the annexed remarks in regard to the late Bishop Polk:

"We would rather—now that death has closed the account—recall the earlier days, when the many noble traits of his personal character surrounded him with friends, and made him second to none throughout all the South in his influence for good. His manly bearing, his frank and cordial manner, his high sense of honor, his real tenderness and easily-kindled sympathy of temperament—a sympathy through which the fever of Revolution made of him an early and an easy prey—his wise and eloquent labors in the behalf of education, his splendid success in advocating and furthering the "University of the South," his administrative ability, his fatherly affection and firmness in the government of the clergy and the people of his Diocese—these are the things which we would most willingly recall, now that he is dead and gone. Or if his military career cannot be altogether ignored—and alas! who can forget it?—we would rather remind our readers of the many acts of kindness and tenderness shown by him to our sick and wounded men—of the personal dignity and purity and elevation of character which he retained undiminished, even amid thrilling excitements and sharp temptations of camp—of his great success in winning the confidence and love of his men, and in extending the spirit of religion among the armies with which he served—of his open effort not altogether to sink the Bishop in the General—and last, not least, of that striking scene in our little church at Harrodsburg, when, after inspecting the building and deciding that it should not be used as a hospital by his army, he laid aside his sword, entered the chancel, knelt down at the altar, and aloud poured out his soul to God in a fervent prayer for Peace. When we think of all these things, we may well leave him to his Master, and our Master, to judge; nor feel it needful to mingle any earthly censure, with the sincere expression of our sorrow at his fall."

A COUNTRY girl, coming from the field, was told by her poetical cousin that she looked as fresh as a daisy kissed with dew, said, "Well, it wasn't any fellow by that name, but it was Steve Jones that kissed me. I told him that every one in town would find it out!"

THE veiled Prophet—the gains of extortioners.

The Affair Below Plymouth.

The Goldsboro' *State Journal* publishes some additional particulars of the capture of the yankee mail steamer on the Chesapeake and Albermarle canal, which we subjoin:

Posting his men out of sight, Pilot Hopkins stepped forward and demanded the surrender of the steamer. This of course was refused, and a number of guns were immediately pointed at "impudent rebel," whose men, though unseen, as quickly brought their guns to bear upon the valiant Yankees. Mr. Hopkins fired his revolver at the crowd on the boat. This served to bring down a Yank and to give his men the signal to fire, which they did, and this ended the battle. The result of the fire was two Yankees were killed, four wounded and the rest surrendered with the boat.

The Confederates now boarded her and seized all the valuables they could transport, including three mail bags containing amongst other valuable documents, some $25,000 in greenbacks. Finding it impracticable to bring back with them the steamer, on account of the presence in the Sound of the enemy's gunboats, she was set fire to and consumed, with the remainder of her contents (valued at upwards of $20,000) and our gallant little band returned with the booty and their prisoners—nineteen whites and four negroes, two of the former, however escaping on the route.

After the destruction of the Fawn it was ascertained that a steam transport was following her within a mile and a half, but the volley fired by Confederates warned her commander not to advance and he put back with all possible speed. Had the Confederates seized her they would have secured a much more valuable prize, for, in addition to a larger number of prisoners, they would have captured valuable supplies and a Yankee Quartermaster with $400,000 in greenbacks.

A portion of the prisoners captured arrived here yesterday, *en route* for Andersonville. They mostly, belong to the 23d Massachusetts infantry and the 3d New York Artillry. They were on their way to Newbern, their headquarters, to obtain their discharge, their term of service having expired. The artillery men had been detached to aid Grant at Petersburg. But three recruits were amongst them.

The names of the commissioned officers captured are as follows:

Lieut. Col. J. H. Buren Hand, 16th Connecticut volunteers. Maj. Chas. C. Graves, 1st N. C Union volunteers. First Lieutenant J. M. Wilson, 103d Pennsylvania.

In conversation with the Yankee mail agent he informed us that but three of the twelve mail bags contained in the Fawn were discovered. The rest were destroyed with the vessel.

Protection to the People.

McClellan's letter dispels the idea that any portion of the people of the United States, who are represented by a Presidential candidate, are prepared to accord us peace until after further attemps to subjugate us, and further demonstration of the hopelessness of such endeavors. The war is to go on. Since such is the prospect before us—since the horizon which seemed almost in our reach has suddenly retreated to the distance—we should calmly make all practicable preparation for discharging the duties and lessening the trials and the hardships that await us. We have lost much in the past—individuals have lost much in their private affairs, and, the people have lost much in their public concerns from the impossibility of believing that so great an outrage on the part of our enemies would be so long persisted in. Under this influence we have been disposed to trust to the agencies of peace times to meet in some sort the wants of war times. The community has thus undergone much needless suffering, to the profit of such as take advantage of the embarrassments of others. The wisdom of our legislators has illustrated itself thus far chiefly in leaving the hawks unrestrained liberty to prey upon the doves. It is time for us to hope for better things.

The Legislature should, by the organization of labor and the institution of suitable agencies and enterprises, arrange to meet all the *necessities* of the people, at prices as low as can be afforded. This is the only kind of healthful competition which trade in most articles will admit of now. The State Governments may well undertake this duty, for they have now but little else to do. The business of defence belongs mainly to the Confederate Government; works of internal improvement are all suspended, and most of the objects of legislative solicitude are overshadowed by the war. While the Confederate Government wields the power of the country, let the State Governments organize its social system, carry comfort to the homes of the people, restrain and disappoint avarice, punish extortion, and alleviate, as far as may be, the inconveniences and disorders to some extent inseparable from a condition of war. There is a wide and inviting field for usefulness, and one in which the laborer will be crowned with the benedictions of the people. The State can command labor; has abundant capital now idle; can secure transportation at fair rates and in the shortest time, and thus, if it cannot, or will not otherwise prevent unprincipled extortion in the necessaries of life, may easily take the business in its own hands.

We throw out these thoughts principally to awaken thought in others. There is no necessity for anything utopian or rash; we can feel our way, cautiously, prudently; we can follow up any efforts that result in good, we can abandon what may prove inexpedient or impracticable; but the time has certainly come when government should not abdicate its office, and sit passive spectator of the people's sufferings. Protection is needed no less from evils which individuals cannot remove, and from the sharks that prey upon the society, than from the Yankees who come with guns in their hands.—*Rich. Sentinel.*

The Richmond correspondent of the Augusta Constitutionalist writes that it is reported that Mr. A. D. Kelly, a merchant of New Orleans, will succeed Mr. Elmore as Treasurer of the Confederate States.

WANTED,
$5,000,00 BANK NOTES.
$3,000,00 OLD N. C. COUPONS.
$2,000,00 N. C. RAILROAD COUPONS.
JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., Brokers,
Raleigh, Sept. 16th, 1864.—d3t

Kittrell's Springs, N. C.
SEPTEMBER, 1864.

To Hotel Keepers, Refugees and Others.

BEING unable to open our house for the present, we propose selling a portion of our Furniture, Bedding, Crockery, &c. Also a few barrels of good old

NICK WILLIAMS WHISKEY,

a light Omnibus, two Iron Axle Wagons and Harness, and a very elegant young Horse, five years old—a perfect beauty.
sep 16-d2w BLACKNALL & CO.

Office of the R. & G. R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, Sept. 15, 1864.

THE following is a list of baggage remaining on hand, uncalled for and in possession of this Company, some of which has been here for a considerable time. If not claimed before, will be sold by Messrs. Tucker, Andrews & Co., Auct's, on Wednesday, 5th Oct. next to the highest bidder:

1 Common Trunk, marked Capt. R. P. Todd.
1 " " " S. P. Mathews.
1 " " " J. M. Pickney.
1 " " " Mary E. Taylor.
1 " " " Solomon Hatchcock.
1 " " " Miss R. P. Caldwell.
1 " " " Dr. W. G. Drake.
1 " " " B. D. Smith.
1 " " " H. C. Turner.
3 Hair Trunks, not marked.
6 Black Trunks, covered with oil cloth not marked.
sep 16-d12t P. A. DUNN, Sup't.

Office Controlling Q. M.,
TAX IN KIND,
CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 12, 1864.

ALL communications intended for the office of the Controlling Quartermaster of North Carolina will be addressed to me at this place.
S. M. FINGER Maj. and
Controlling Quartermaster, N. C.
sep 15-d10t

100 Cords of Wood Wanted.

ONE-THIRD PINE, the balance in OAK and HICKORY. The delivery of the wood may be commenced at once. For further information, apply at THIS OFFICE.
sep 14 dtf

I Hereby Forewarn

ALL persons from trusting my wife HELEN E. C. ROBINSON, on my account, as she has left my bed and board without cause, and I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.
WILLIAM A. ROBINSON,
Warren County, N. C.
August 29th, 1864.—d4t*

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 13, 1864.

I HAVE sent to the following named places a small lot of BLUE STONE, to be sold to the Farmers in the surrounding Counties, at $10 per pound. In no instance is any one to have more than two or three pounds, and less, according to crop of Wheat:

Henderson, Hillsboro', Greensboro', Lexington, Salisbury, Charlotte, Graham, Lincolnton, Morganton, Statesville, Asheville, Salem, Asheboro', and Raleigh.
H. A. DOWD,
sep 15 d4t A. Q. M., N. C. A.

RECENT CONSIGNMENTS

HAVE PLACED US IN POSSESSION OF 4000 yds. Sheeting and additional supplies daily expected.
2 doz. Horse Shoe Rasps.
4 doz. 14 inch. Bastard Files,
20 doz. Hand-Saw Files, Cast Hollow Ware,
Pots, Ovens and Spiders, &c., in quantity and variety.
25 boxes Southern Star Snuff,
4 barrels Copperas.
Together with other articles.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
sep 14-dtf Com. Merch'ts and Aucts.

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY,
CONSISTING of
TEXT BOOKS,
And other desirable and rare works, all in excellent order. Catalogues may be had at the Store of James McKimmon, Esq., and infsrmation with regard to the sale, by application to
MRS. JOHN W. ELLIS,
Raleigh, N. C.
The Books can be seen at any time, if preferred.
sep 13-eodtsep28-6t

☞ Wilmington Daily Journal copy e. o. d for two weeks, and Fayetteville Observer and Charlotte Democrat four weeks, and send bills to this office.

10,000 BUSHELS FLAX-SEED WANTED!

WE are commissioned to offer liberal prices for Flax-Seed, in large or small quantities.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
sep 14-dtf Com. Merch'ts and Aucts.

In Store and for Sale.

50 SHEETS SORGHUM IRON, assorted sizes, holes punched and ready for use. Price $3,50 per pound. Call soon.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
sep 8-d6t Auc. and Com. Merchants.

Hollow Ware,

POTS, OVENS,
SPIDERS, and
EXTRA LIDS,
ANDIRONS, and
SAD-IRONS,
At wholesale and retail. A liberal deduction to the trade.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
sep 10-d7t Auct & Com. Merchants.

F. F. F.

CONSTANTLY on hand a large lot of F. F. F. RIFLE POWDER for sale
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At WM. SIMPSON'S.
September 12th, 1864.—d6t

ATTENTION, FARMERS!
SALE OF GOVERNMENT ANIMALS.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on the 28th September, at Oak Hill, Granville County, N. C., FIFTEEN GOVERNMENT ANIMALS, in bad condition. Terms cash.
KENSEY JOHNS,
Maj. & Inspt'r F'd Trans. N. C.
sep 14-dtsep 28-12t

PUBLIC SALE.

HAVING qualified as Executor, the undersigned, at the residence of Mrs. Mary H. Cheek, deceased, on the main road one mile south of the town of Warrenton, will, on the 22d day of September 1864, sell at public auction, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Tools, Fodder, Oats, Horses, Tobacco in hhds., 32 Cows, Oxen, &c., 75 to 100 Hogs, including Sows and Pigs and many good for pork, being now in good condition, and every other kind of perishable property belonging to the deceased.—Six months credit for all sums over $100. As soon as gathered, there will be a fine crop of Corn and Fodder for sale, of which further notice will be given. The plantation, a most desirable one, is also for rent, either privately or publicly. This sale is well worthy of the attention of those who wish to obtain a supply of Corn and Meat, or a good residence.
THO. J. PITCHFORD, Ex'r.
Warrenton, N. C., Aug. 29—aug 31-d20t-w3t
☞ Weekly Conservative copy 3 times.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

Wanted.

WE wish to hire FOUR able-abodied NEGRO MEN for STRIKERS in the Blacksmith shop.
sep 13-dtf HECK, BRODIE & CO.

Wanted.

AN ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER (for a female) of Dr. S. S. Fitch's patent. Address "INVALID," at this office, stating price, &c.
sep 8-dtf

Just Received,
THE FOLLOWING CONSIGNMENTS:

500 BUSHELS DRY VA. SALT, 50 kegs Old Dominion Nails,
50 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco, 100 pairs No. 10 Cotton Cards,
100 Reams Commercial Note Paper.
500 Sheets Iron, 3 X 6 feet.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
sept 14-dtf Com. Merch'ts and Auct's.

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

The Relief Committee of Richmond, through their Directory, appeal to the public for aid in behalf of the refugees and suffering poor in this city.

Richmond is at present filled with refugees from every portion of the Confederacy, many of them without employment or means, but most worthy of our generous sympathy and support. Our citizens, in their individual and corporate capacity, have been severely taxed for the relief of these persons and the poor generally since the commencement of the war, and while they are willing to bear their full proportion of the burden, yet they think an opportunity should be afforded to the benevolent and patriotic everywhere to unite in this good work. The presence of two great armies in our immediate vicinity, and the interruption to transportation on the railroads, have produced a scarcity of supplies, which can only be remedied, so far as those for whom we appeal are concerned, by contributions from individuals or corporations. Every precaution will be taken by the committee to insure the distribution of the supplies purchased or contributed to the families of our soldiers and the worthy poor.

The duty of providing for the families of our soldiers has recently been transferred from the Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association to the Relief Committee, and we trust that the same liberality which has heretofore been manifested to them will be extended to us.

The Southern Express Company have kindly agreed to ship all articles contributed to the poor free of charge.

Contributions of money should be sent to H. E. C. Baskerville, Treasurer, and all supplies should be consigned to the "Relief Committee of Richmond," care of Messrs. Martin & Cardozo.

Prompt and regular contributions are earnestly requested.
WM. P. MUNFORD,
aug 31—tf* President.

Valuable Property for Sale.

HAVING concluded to change my business, I will sell my TRACT OF LAND, lying on Swift Creek, seven miles Southwest of Raleigh, containing about eleven hundred acres, all in natural growth of pine and oak, except about two hundred acres, mostly bottom land, which has been cleared in the last few years, and is in a high state of cultivation, with good fences. The improvements consist of a dwelling, containing seven rooms, and eight fire-places, with a basement, a splendid bake-house, and negro quarters ample to accommodate fifty slaves; all new, built in the last seven years. I have also a stock of mules, cattle, hogs and sheep, that I would sell if desired; also my present crop.

In payment I would receive Bonds, negroes and Confederate money

For particulars address me at Raleigh.
aug 31 dtf SAM'L ROWLAND.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE my Plantation in Rowan county, lying seven miles West of Salisbury, on the road leading to Lincolnton, and within four miles of China Grove Depot, on the N. C. Railroad. It embraces eight hundred and forty-seven acres, about four hundred of which are cleared, the balance in forest, heavily timbered with oak and hickory; has an ordinary dwelling house, good negro houses, and all necessary outbuildings, also, a well of most excellent water.—These lands are fertile and particularly adapted to wheat, oats and clover, and hence might be made a very choice stock farm; corn and fodder have also been grown to advantage. I would also sell with it six or eight good mules, two magnificent brood mares, with colts; also the stock of cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., and all the farming implements, consisting of a wagon, carts, and other farming utensils.

Any one desiring to purchase may examine the premises on application to Mr. Blair H. Ernes, on the farm, who will show it, and the lines around it. Terms will be made perfectly easy to the purchaser. Address,
N. N. NIXON,
Laurinburg, N. C.
Or, Col. B. R. MOORE,
Wilmington, N. C.
Laurinburg, N. C., Sept. 12, 1864.—sep 14-d36t

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will attend with the Assessors at my office in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the third, fourth and fifth days of October next, for the purpose of receiving returns, and the taxes due on quarterly sales for the last quarter, ending the 30th instant, and the additional thirty per cent. on profits made by buying and selling between the 17th February and the 1st July, 1864, with the one-fifth on all taxes for the year 1864, due previous to and on the 1st October, 1864. All persons in arrears are earnestly requested to come forward and pay up, or the penalties of the law will be visited upon them.

The Assessors will attend at my office on the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of September, instant, to give to all those who have heretofore failed to make return of their general property, an opportunity of doing so.
RUFUS H. PAGE,
sep 13-dtd Collector for Wake County.

Office Com'y of Appraisement,
Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1864.

THE following change of prices in Schedule of date July 30th, 1864, shall be observed from this date until changed:

Fodder,	baled,	per 100 pounds,		$4 00
"	unbaled,	" " "		3 50
Hay,	baled,	" " "		4 00
"	unbaled,	" " "		3 50
Oats,	sheaf unbaled	" " "		5 00
"	baled,	" " "		5 50
"	shelled,	per bushel,		50
Potatoes,	Irish,	" "	60 lbs.	5 00
"	sweet,	" "	60 lbs.	4 00
Shucks,	baled,	" "	100 lbs.	4 00

The Commissioners are satisfied that there is a greater abundance of the above subsistence than they had supposed, hence the change in prices.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
H. K. BURGWYN,
sep 12-d6t Commissioners.

TITHE PEANUTS.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
RALEIGH, 9th September, 1864.

POST QUARTERMASTERS throughout the State are requested to instruct their several County Agents to collect all the

TITHE PEANUTS

at some convenient depot on the line of the nearest railroad as early as possible, and send information to this office, so that an Agent may be sent to receive them.
W. W. PEIRCE,
Maj. & Chief Q. M. Dist. N. C.
sep 10-d6t-tw it&w3t

☞ Wilmington Daily Journal, Goldsboro' State Journal, Tarboro' Southerner, Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot and Charlotte Democrat will copy—daily papers 6 times, semi-weekly 4 times, and weekly 2 times, and send bill to Maj. W. W. Peirce.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

Advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

WANTED,
50,000 Pounds of Damaged Cotton and Rags.

PERSONS having the above named stock for sale will please call on the subscriber who is constantly in the market as Agent for the Neuse Paper Manufacturing Company.
W. H. CROW,
aug 30-2awdw Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, September 9, 1864.

THE MAIL TRAIN that now leaves Weldon at 4:45, p. m., will, on and after Sunday the 11th inst., leave there at 4:45, p. m., and arrive at Raleigh 12:40 p. m.
P. A. DUNN,
sep 12-d6t Superintendent.

ADOLPH COHN,
WHOLESALE TOBACCO HOUSE.
AND
Commission Merchant,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

LIBERAL advancements made on Produce consigned to me.
july 14, 1864—d3m.

Notice.

BY ORDER of the County Court of Chatham, I shall offer for sale in front of the Court House, $15,000 N. C TREASURY NOTES, on TUESDAY of September Superior Court, being the 20th of September.
HENRY A. LONDON, Chairman.
Pittsboro', Sept. 1, 1864.—d6t*

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py,
RALEIGH, July 7, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after after 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.
W. W. VASS,
jul 8 dtf Treasurer.

Cotton for Sale.

100 BALES good merchantable COTTON. Apply to
CREECH & LITCHFORD.
Auction and Commission Merchants.
aug 31-dtf

Bonds for Sale.
FIVE HUNDRED MILLION CONFEDERATE SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

THESE BONDS present the greatest inducements for investments. They have thirty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, and are secured by import and export duties; are exempt, principal and interest, from taxation, and the coupons receivable as coin for custom duties.

The coupons of these Bonds, the January 1st, 1865, have been ordered to be received in payment of import duties in advance of maturity.

Apply to
ALLEN S. GIBBS,
Agent Treasury Department.
july 22-tf Wilmington, N. C.

THE SAPONA CANE MILL
IS THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE FOR
GRINDING SORGHUM,
YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

CAREFULLY constructed under the immediate supervision of a gentleman resident for several years on a sugar plantation, it combines the results of his practical experience with best material and good workmanship. It requires very little wood work in setting up, and combines, in an eminent degree, economy and durability.

Other Mills of 2 and 3 rollers, horizontal and vertical, and Syrup Boilers from 20 gallons to 120 gallons, for sale. Address
SAPONA IRON CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.
N. B.—Mills and boilers delivered at Egypt on Western Railroad, or at Raleigh, or Morrisville on N. C. Railroad.
july 21 2m*

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, JULY 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz,

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.
H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
july 8-140-tf

Post Q. M's. Office C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 31, 1863.

I REQUIRE 250,000 POUNDS WHEAT OR OAT STRAW, for the supply of the Hospitals at this post for the ensuing winter. Many farmers in this vicinity have objected to selling their straw at Government price for this purpose. The straw is to be used as bedding for sick and wounded soldiers, and *must* be obtained. I earnestly beg they will respond to this appeal and relieve *me* of the *disagreeable necessity*, and *themselves* the *humiliation* of impressment. The names of those from whom I am compelled to impress will be published in the daily papers.
Private W. Q. RAYL is my authorized agent.
W. E. PEIRCE,
sep 1-d12t Capt. and Post Quartermaster.

Secretary's Office,
RALEIGH, August 25th 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 26th of September, to furnish a sufficient quantity of

WOOD

for the use of the State, in the Capitol, during the ensuing winter and spring.

The wood to be SOUND OAK and HICKORY, to be delivered and measured in the wood house, on the Capitol grounds, from time to time as required, and to be cut into suitable lengths for the several fire-places.

Bidders will state THE PRICE per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved.
JNO. P. H. RUSS,
sep 2-d6d Secretary of State.

Depository of the Treasury,
TARBORO', N. C.

$500,000,000 Loan!

SIX PER CENT. non-taxable Bonds of the above loan for sale at this office.
W. M. PEPPER,
sep 6 dtf Agent Treasury Department.

BOOK AND JOB WORK Neatly executed at THIS OF

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1864.

McCLELLAN has shown very plainly that he is no master of the art of political strategy. In his present *on to Washington*, he is very much in the same position that he was when Gen. Branch's guns opened on him at Mechanicsville. From that moment the only salvation of the "Little Napoleon" was "a change of base," which he proceeded very rapidly to accomplish; and this barely saved his life, but not his fortune. After a week's work of running and fighting, blowing up and destroying, he found himself huddled in the bend of the river—*alive*, but out of sight of Richmond for ever and ever. But a few days ago his situation was eminently auspicious one. From the Chicago Convention he fronted Washington from behind secure entrenchments. The dome of its Capitol was in sight. The Convention had prepared for him a redoubt, constructed out of the most approved material for a long time used in the construction of political strongholds. All he had to do was, to stay in the redoubt until the enemy expended his ammunition, and his army would have, by parallels and mining, approached the White House for him with security. But Greely and Raymond opened upon him, and little Mac. has "changed his base." He will now reach the Presidency of the United States the next term after Lincoln shall have "served his four years over the whole Union;" or in other words, about the time that "Newmeyer's Comet strikes the earth and absorbs it like one drop of mercury absorbs another."

To drop the metaphor, McClellan's letter is received by the peace Democrats of the North as a total departure from the spirit of the platform, and all the leading organs of that controlling element of the Democratic party are abandoning him. The New York *News*, the *Freeman Journal*, the *Metropolitan Record*, both the last powerful organs of the Catholic Church and both outspoken advocates of peace, not only renounce, but denounce him as an imposter, and wholly refuse consort or habitation with him. Vallandigham, who had prepared to canvass Pennsylvania vigorously, besides canvassing Ohio, is utterly disgusted—has withdrawn his appointments, and abandoned McClellan's support. It is now plain, that unless the Chicago Convention can reassemble, obtain McClellan's withdrawal and put in the field some popular leader, strictly *a peace candidate*, Lincoln will gallop over the course, followed at a respectable distance by the nag Pathfinder, who is broken-winded ever since Stonewall Jackson trained him so furiously in the Valley of the Shenandoah. Poor, pitiful Fremont—a miserable devil of an apostate from his native State, he has been kicked and shinned about without mercy, both in his military and political career. Bennett puts him down among the politicans "with tails," as having "a tail that reached from Wall street, through the passes of the Rocky mountains to the Mariposa mines," until the sheriff of New York cut it off so that it only reached from fifth avenue to the city prison; when Opdyke the mayor, out of benovolence, pulled it out again to its original length; but in pulling disjointed it and left it what is called a "*Wiggle-tail*" ever since.

Of course honest old Abe has no fear with such a competitor. Seward's late speech at Auburn, sweet Auburn, showed no thought whatever of Fremont—no recollection of his existence. It dealt alone with "little Mac;" and marched sublimely up to the requirements of the interview. If gently but firmly put aside the pretensions which any one might urge, that McClellan was less radical than the present incumbent, by the assurances that the confiscation and emancipation acts were war measures, to expire with the cause which brought them into existence—being converted "when the insurgents shall have disbanded their armies and laid down their arms," into "moral, economical and political questions," to be passed over to the arbitrament of courts of law and to the councils of legislation." As for any expectation that the "conspirators would sue for or accept an amnesty on the surrender of the power they had so recklessly usurped, he was not unsophisticated enough to think that; nor yet that the "Confederates in authority will offer such terms of peace; but "I do expect (says he) propositions from citizens and States to come over the Confederates in power," when such applications will receive just such an answer as it becomes a great, magnanimous and humane people to grant."—And for the matter of the draft "we shall have no draft, because the army is being reinforced at the rate of five to ten thousand men per day, by volunteers." This speech "came in at the right place," and in the nick of time; for McClellan there was there "in the shape of an egg"—an egg about to hatch. It was necessary to break an end of that egg, to see what kind of chicken it was going to hatch—and Seward's speech "broke the big end"—and this consummate master of the French art was enabled to hatch out a chicken identically like it, in advance. So that at the close of that speech and the publication of the McClellan letter, there was no difference whatever—both candidates being on precisely the same platform—and from this the conclusion was inevitable, that they "could neither wisely nor safely vote out the identical person whom, with force and arms, they were fighting into the Presidency."

It makes no difference, now that it is all over, that the speech of Seward abounded with the same amount of falsehood and deception, as is his wont to manufacture. None at all, that Stanton at that very time, when Seward was promising "*We will have no draft*," was penning to Gen. Dix the information that the "Provost Marshal General's office is busily engaged in arranging the credit of the several districts, *and is ordered to draft without delay* for the deficiency in the districts that have not filled their quotas." The object of that speech was to dictate McClellan's letter, and the effect it has produced is all that was desired, and to Seward and his employers it was all the same, whether this effect were produced by fair means or false. The Yankee architects were not scrupulous of the tools they worked with, nor are the inhabitants of the dwelling of the materials out of which it is built. It is worth our observation, these manœuvres. It enables us to disperse those engaged in them the more readily, to determine more decidedly our perpetual separation from them. But the letter disposes of McClellan's chances. He had better do as he was about to do at Harrison's Landing—*surrender*—and let some man of wide enough stride for the Chicago platform take his place. He hasn't got any better sense than to be honest. He won't do.

McClellan's Letter.

Some cotemporary has well said, that it makes one's blood tingle, to see how coolly McClellan ignores the sacrifices of the South, and that her best blood has been shed in this struggle, and elevates the *sacrifices* of a mongrel horde of Irish, Germans, English, Negroes, Yankees and Ottawa Indians. Says the "Young Napoleon"—"I could not look in the face of my gallant comrades of the army and navy, and tell them that their labor and the sacrifice of so many of our slain and wounded brethren had been in vain."

Are the long lines of Confederate dead to go for nothing? What of *our* ruined homes and blasted hearts?

The faint-hearted may be willing to forget their wrongs for inglorious ease; but the true-hearted will never consent to a Union which tramples upon the graves of husbands, sons and brothers—never seek companionship with the demons who have made blood their portion and tears their dower.

God willing, as we have maintained our birth-right against the assaults of Lincoln, we shall likewise maintain it against the blandishments and threats of his wish-to-be sucessor.

Cavalry Arms and Accoutrements.

We have been requested to call the special attention of the people of this State, to the orders of Gen. Lee and Brig. Gen. Barringer, for the recovery of cavalry arms and accoutrements. The brigade of Gen. Barringer is among the best in the service, but it has suffered much in the almost constant battles and skirmishes in which it has been engaged since May last. Its efficiency is much impaired for the want of carbines, saddles and other cavalry accoutrements of the best kind; and there is no doubt of the fact that these are now to be found in private hands in almost every portion of the State. They have been taken from the battle-field as trophies of war, or when captured from prisoners, have been sent and often sold, contrary to orders, to soldiers or other persons returning to the State from the army of Northern Virgiaia. We call on the private citizens of this State to see that these arms and equipments are returned to good service in the field, and we urge the public press to join in this appeal. If they are not returned by this means, other and more stringent measures will be adopted by those having the power.

GEN. BEAUREGARD was in this city last Friday. We did not see him on our streets, and understand that he spent most of his time here with Gov. Vance. On his arrival at Greensboro' the cars were closed round by a throng of citizens of all ages and both sexes, to catch a glimpse of the immortal hero. Being waited upon, says the Greensboro' *Citizen*, Gen. Beaure- presented himself at the car platform and after the Band finished a patriotic air, he made them all a handsome, encouraging, conversational speech. He said we had been crowned with many victories; that we must look for some reverses; that every rose has its thorns and we are, ever and anon, to feel them; that he never despairs even in the midst of the most terrible battles; that all is going well at Richmond and Petersburg; that we must endure, hope and fight, and our independence will be vouchsafed by the wise and benificent Ruler of the Universe.

The Richmond *Sentinel* is mistaken in saying that the *Confederate* has mentioned the name of Governor Vance for the Confederate States Senate, as also that any intimate relations exist between this journal and Gov. V., which would make its mention significant.

It is the *Conservative*, of this city, which the *Sentinel* has in its mind, which is the organ of Gov. Vance. We might as well make the mistake of supposing the *Examiner* the organ of President Davis. We do not expect to elicit from the *Sentinel* a closer observation of the attitude of North Carolina journals—we only mean to correct its mistake.

If the loss of Atlanta, says the Richmond Enquirer, shall open the eyes of the people, and arouse the energy of the Conscript Bureau, and destroy the shameful system of favoritism which now, under the disguise of details, not only prevents men from going to the army, but actually enters the ranks and takes men out and details them under the "justice, equity and necessity plea," the loss will eventually prove our great gain.

The Situation.

The Richmond *Enquirer* has a striking leader upon the situation of affairs with the two great confronting armies around Petersburg and Atlanta. It assumes that the fall of Atlanta ends the campaign in Georgia—that there is nothing more there that will justify the enemy in keeping their present large force in that State—and that after garrisoning Atlanta and having no desire to penetrate farther into the interior of Georgia, Sherman will be free to render aid to Grant, and with Grant's, Sherman's and Sheridan's armies combined, the second campaign of this fall will be undertaken between this and the November election, by an attack upon Richmond—Grant from Petersburg, Sheridan from up the Valley, and Sherman from Fredericksburg and the White House, or perhaps both places.

After this *expose* of the military chess board, and after showing the extremely hazardous policy of Sherman's attempting a farther advance into Southern Georgia, the *Enquirer* says, we therefore, are of the opinion that the next two months will witness the bloodiest conflicts this war has witnessed, and that immediately around Richmond will be the theatre of the conflicts.

This is all speculation, and may never take place; but, it has probability enough to warn our people to prepare for a conflict before which the battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Course House, Gaines' Mill and Petersburg are but skirmishes.

Punishments.

The Goldsboro' *State Journal*, of Saturday, is apparently outraged at the sentence passed on Lt. Watson lately, and ordered to be advertised in the papers of the Confederacy. It says the sentence is brutral, and the *Journal* regrets to see it published—for one, *it* will not publish it. It says furthermore, "Far better had they sent the culprit to be shot."—We don't know anything of Lt. Watson's case, but as a general thing we do not see the matter in the same light as the *Journal*. When an officer takes a commission, he vouches for his own courage, and when he cowardly runs away, he jeopards the nation, oftimes loses the victory, always entails destruction upon those lives it is his duty to guard and direct. His crime is so base that it is pronounced a capital offence, and forfeits his own life. The *Journal* says it is "far better for him to be shot." But the culprit does not agree with the *Journal*; for he runs away from the *risk* of being shot. The *Journal* says "the punishment (of publishing) extends to the father, mother, brother, sister of the unfortunate being." Well how would it be if he was shot? Why, every paper in the land would publish the fact. The *Journal* itself, perhaps, would; so *that* punishment would "extend" the same way; and more than this, it would be permanent; for the culprit being dead, he could never redeem his character; but here, he is dismissed; he becomes liable to conscription as a private, is returned to the ranks, fights, and doesn't run, and he effaces the old stain—the stigma is removed from "father, mother, brother and sister." Upon the whole, being shot, as well as being hung, "is the worse use you can put a man to."

Registration of Exempts and Detailed Men.

The War Department has ordered the registration of all male white persons between the ages of seventeen and fifty years who are not now actually in the field or in the reserves, and also of all boys who will attain to the age of seventeen within the next twelve months, with the month in which they will become seventeen. The grounds of exemption or detail will also have to be given. Under this order, Captain Coke, the enrolling officer for this district, will proceed with the registration without dely.

From Below.

The Goldsboro' *State Journal* of Saturday has the following items:

It was reported at Kinston yesterday, that on Tuesday last, one or more Yankee gunboats ascended the Neuse as high as Street's Ferry, but soon afterwards returned. At the same time a detachment of cavalry from the direction of Barrington's Ferry made a descent upon the village of Swift creek, and destroyed a portion of it. We give the report for it is worth.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Of the large number who went to Newbern, by flag of truce, on Wednesday last, every man and woman had to take the Yankee oath of allegiance before they could be received. Does not this block the game of their returning?

We learn also that all who went previous to Wednesday, had to take the oath.

For the Confederate.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Please allow me space in your columns, to present our thanks to the Ladies of Swansboro' and Wolf Pit district, for the sum of $365, made up by them for the sick and wounded soldiers of Capt. George T. Duffy's Company [B,] 24th N. C. Regiment. The members of that Company feel that we are placed under many obligations to these true and faithful ladies. May God bless them, is the prayer of A WOUNDED SOLDIER.

A VERY FOOLISH LIE.—We see a statement in some of the Georgia papers said to be taken from a Yanke paper, that a Commissioner had reached Washington city from Georgia, asking on what terms Georgia can return to the Union. The whole story is a lie from beginning to end.

We are authorized by Governor Brown to say that no Commissioner has been sent from Georgia to the United Stees or to the Government of the United States, upon the subject of peace, or upon any other subject of business whatever.—Aug. Cons.

SUBSCRIBE to the "Confederate."

News by yesterday's Mails.

The Petersburg *Express* of Saturday, says:

A portion of the enemy's skirmish line in front of Wilcox's Division, on our right, was surprised yesterday morning, and eighty-eight prisoners, including one commissioned officer, were taken. The prisoners are mostly from the 1st and second Maryland regiments, and some few from the 5th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, of Warren's corps. If not lately reinforced, we are of the opinion that Warren's corps cannot now muster more than the strength of a good division, as his losses on the Weldon road alone have been enormous.

The Yankees have shown no further disposition to advance their lines in the direction of the Southside railroad, since their failure on Thursday. They have probably discovered that a very strong impediment rests in their way, and they will most assuredly find it when they strike out again.

The usual heavy cannonading, now of almost daily occurrence, was heard on the lines yesterday—mostly on the centre and left—but nothing was accomplished.

Some few shells—fifteen-inch morters—loaded with pieces of thick glass, brass, copper, iron and lead, were thrown into the city yesterday afternoon, but no damage was done.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Saturday, says:

The enemy, within the past day or two, has crossed a force to the north side of James river, at Curle's Neck, and has shown some signs of hostilities. The object of the movement is yet undeveloped, though Grant has always resorted to a feint of this description when he had any important enterprise on foot. Many well-informed persons believe that he contemplates some bold movement at an early day on the south side; and if so, this explains the crossing of the troops. We shall probably soon hear of stirring events on and about the Weldon railroad.

From official information received last evening, we learn that the enemy yesterday morning drove in our pickets at Newmarket, but in the afternoon our forces advanced, drove them back, and re-established our original picket line.

The Richmond *Whig* of Saturday has the following:

LATEST FROM NORTH GEORGIA.

Official advices from North Georgia received yesterday at the War Department, confirm the report which had already reached us as to the spirit of the army of the West.

Gen. Hood's officers and men, while regretting that circumstances prevented them from doing more towards averting the evacuation of Atlanta, are still determined to save Georgia, cost what it may.

The last important act up to this time in the Georgia campaign—the evacuation of Atlanta—is not at all pleasing to us, but we are mindful of the fact that our loss might have been greater and the situation much worse than it is at present. Sherman is now at Atlanta enjoying a truce which the shattered condition of his forces compelled him to ask for. Hood is at Lovejoy's, recruiting his ranks and biding his time. Who is to act on the offensive remains to be seen. In the meanwhile all eyes North and South are turned to Petersburg and the operations of Generals Grant and Lee.

CHARLESTON, September 16.—The enemy, with two wooden gunboats, attacked Battery Marshall to-day, and were driven off after an hour's fight.

Captain Gilchrist, under flag of truce, has returned from Port Royal ferry. He brings letters from Foster, which say that the Confederate prisoners are in tents on Morris Island, inside an inclosure, near Battery Wagner, and that they will be kept there until Gen. Jones notifies Foster that the Yankee prisoners have been removed from Charleston.

From the Petersburg Express, of Friday.

From the Petersburg Front.

At an early hour yesterday, Warren's (5th Yankee) Corps, having left their works in the vicinity of the Weldon railroad, advanced and broke through General Butler's lines below Poplar Spring Church. Col. D. D. Ferebee, commanding Gen. Dearing's brigade, met them, and after figlating them for four hours with varying success, finally repulsed them with considerable loss. The enemy succeeded in reaching Poplar Spring Church and threw up breastworks at that point, but were compelled to abandon them. Our loss in the affair was small.

The enemy lost a number in killed and wounded and several prisoners. These prisoners report that this movement was an attempt on their part to advance their lines in the direction of the South Side road, and the fact that breastworks were thrown up at Poplar Spring Church would seem to indicate that such was indeed their object.

The enemy established a vidette post at the intersection of the Vaughan and Poplar Spring Church roads, which is now their most advanced point of occupation. Meeting with such stern and vigorous opposition, and finding that they were entering upon dangerous ground, the Yankees, after their repulse by Col. Ferebee, retired to their old position, and our original picket line was re-established.

In military circles, it is believed that this advance was only a reconnoissance to feel the strength and position of our forces—a question upon which, of course, we as civilians, cannot properly decide.

Matters are assuming an interesting aspect on and about the Weldon road, and we shall soon, probably, witness some stirring scenes there.

Poplar Spring Church is situated in Dinwiddie county, between the Vaughan and Boydton Plank roads, about two miles west of the Weldon railroad, and between three and four miles south of the city.

On other parts of the lines, matters were comparatively quiet yesterday. There was considerable picket firing at times, but less than the usual cannonading. There was no shelling of the city. The vigerous bombardment, to which we were subjected on Wednesday, will probably satisfy the enemy for a day or two.

TO PREVENT MOLASSES FROM FERMENTING.—Sorghum Molasses imperfectly manufactured, is very apt to ferment, and become sour in hot weather. The cause and remedy are both easily understood. The fermentation is due to the presence in the first place of two much water; and in the second place to natural acids of the juice left in the molasses unneutralized. The remedy for too much water is simply boiling, of course. This should be kept up until a thick syrup is the result on cooling. While boiling is going on, dissolve for each gallon of syrup, from a quarter to a half ounce soda in a little water, and pour it into the kettle gradually. If but little effervescence follows the first portion added, the remainder may be withheld.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 17.—Hampton's cavalry made a most successful dash into the enemy's lines on Thursday, near Sycamore Church, Prince George county, seventeen miles from the city, capturing 2,500 head of fat beef cattle, 300 prisoners, a number of horses, and ten wagons. The spoils are now safe in the Confederate lines.

Gregg's division of cavalry made an effort to cut off Hampton, but was handsomely flogged for his pains. Hampton and men are in full feather, and eager for another charge at Grant's choice beeves.

From Georgia.

MACON, Sept. 16.—Exiles from Atlanta report that Sherman's army is being rapidly deplated by men whose term of service has expired and going home. Some statements place the number already at 10,000.

Yesterday was universally observed throughout the State as a day of fasting and prayer, and by the army and people.

The Chattanooga Gazett of 13th received. It says that Wheeler had been driven from middle Tennessee by Steadman.

Morgan's staff had arrived at Chattanooga.

Sherman has issued a congratulatory address to his army, saying that they had completed a great campaign, and that the fall of Atlanta must be attributed to a mistake in Hood sending his cavalry to the rear. We must concede, he says, to our enemy, that he met us patiently and skilfully, but at last he made the mistake we had mentioned so long, sending his cavalry to our rear far beyond the reach of recall. Instantly our cavalry was on his only remaining road, and we followed the main army, and Atlanta fell into our possession.

Additional from Georgia.

MACON, Sept. 17.—It is reported, with a considerable show of truth, that Sherman has sent another request for Gov. Brown, Vice President Stephens, and Senator H. V. Johnson, to meet him in Atlanta and have a talk about peace.

Brig. General F. A. Shoup has been relelved of duty as Chief of Staff to Gen. Hood.

Exiles from Atlanta continue to come into our lines. Several hundred families have arrived in the most desperate condition imaginable.

Gens. Hood and Sherman have agreed upon a special exchange of two thousand prisoners. Several hundred of the number will be sent forward to-night for that purpose.

Official From Gen. Lee.

RICHMOND, Sept. 17.—The following official dispatch from Gen. Lee, was received to-day:

HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 17.—Hon. J. A. Seddon—At day-light yesterday the enemy's skirmish line, west of the Jerusalem plank road, was driven back upon their entrenchments. At the same hour Hampton attacked his position North of the Norfolk Railroad near Sycamore Church, and captured about three hundred prisoners, some arms, wagons, a large number of horses, and twenty-five hundred cattle.

Gregg attacked Hampton on his return in the afternoon at Belcher's Mill, on the Jerusalem plank road, but was repulsed and driven back.

Everything was brought off safely. Our entire loss does not exceed fifty men.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

From Arkansas.

CLINTON, Sept.—Shelby's victory in Arkansas was complete. The Railroad was torn up for several miles. One entire regiment of yankees captured.

The army worm has destroyed all the cotton crops on the river from Vicksburg to New Orleans.

The yellow fever is very violent at Keywest and Tortugas.

MOBILE, Sept. 16.—Memphis dates to the 13th received. Gov. Flanegan, of Arkansas, has called a special session of the Legislature. Communication between Memphis and Little Rock has been interrupted.

The Memphis Argus says an official bulletin from Secetary Stanton gives interesting facts relative to the call of 500,000, men. Credits to States for previous excess consume two-fifths of the number, leaving 300,000 men actually raised. One third less the amount, meets all requirements of General Grant. The remaining two-thirds to supply casualties in battle, loss by discharge, desertion, garrison of forts, fights with guerrillas, and keep open communication.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Sept. 16.—A gunboat yesterday came close to shore near the mouth of Dog river. Our field battery opened giving a few good shots. The enemy retreated. It is reported the enemy have repaired the gunboat Gaines, and put her in commission. The Fish river expedition returned badly peppered by our cavalry.

From the North.

RICHMOND, Sept. 17.—The New York News of the 13th states that preliminary steps have been taken by the friends of peace to call another National Convention (Democratic) to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

How many people pass through life, yet never live all? Their existence is a dream, blank, vague and meaningless.—With no idea above themselves, they walk in a sphere so narrow that its stinted breath would suffocate a mouse—their views contracted into the littleness of nothing, With no desire beyond the indulgence of sense, they feel for nought outside the dimensions of themselves. The sounds that greet them from the outer world are but the echoes of their sighs and groans.—They look abroad on nature with distorted eyes. A flower, a bird, a star, a rainbow, a mountain or a stream is void of beauty to their craven souls. Nature displays for them in vain. Life is a blank, and being a nonentity.

A rascally batchelor calls the friendship of two women "always a plot against the third."

MARRIED,

On the 13th inst., in Franklin county, N. C., at Pleasant Grove, the residence of the bride's father, Wm. Branch, Esq., by the Rev. T. Page Ricaud, Miss MARY R. BRANCH and GEO. B. HAMMETT, of Henderson, N. C.

DIED,

In Wilson, N. C., on the 7th inst., VANIE CLARK, youngest child of J. J. and Bettie Perkins, aged nearly two years.

OBITUARY.

Died, on the 9th of June last, from the effect of wounds received in the battle of Spotsylvania Court House, Captain ROBERT L. WILLIAMS, son of A. D. Williams, Esq., of Franklin county, North Carolina.

The subject of this imperfect tribute was a young man of more than ordinary endowments, and imbued with a spirit of patriotism that shone with peculiar beauty and brightness. The commencement of the war found him at school assiduously engaged in the acquisition of that knowledge which would prepare him for the duties of life, and add to the lustre of a family name, that has, at different times, occupied no mean position in the councils of the country. At the close of the session, notwithstanding his youthfulness, being only seventeen years of age, such was his love of country and deep devotion to her cause, that he determined at once to waive all selfish considerations, and entered the ranks as a private, enduring, without a murmur, all the privations and suffering of campaign service.

In all the battles in which he was engaged, such was his heroic virtue and unflinching courage, that he soon won the confidence and affection of his fellow-soldiers, and the result was his speedy promotion to the captaincy of his company, constituting no doubt, at that time, the youngest officer of his grade, being about 18 years of age. He has fallen, where the good and the brave would like to die, with his armor on and his face to the foe, on the battle field!

His bereaved parents, relatives and friends are consoled with the assurance that their "loss is his gain;" and while they sorrow over his death, yet they are enabled to look forward, and anticipate the re-union that awaits them in the better and brighter land, where there are no "wars or rumors of wars." A FRIEND.

Franklin county, N. C., Sept. 18, 1864.

New Advertisements.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING uncalled for in the Post Office at Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 17th, 1864. The postage on advertised letters is two cents each. Call for advertised letters and give date of list.

Brewer Wm Henry, Bates Jerry, Brown J H, Bunton Daniel, Brown Lt Loam, Bishop B, Cooper J. R, Cammill Benj, Carr miss Mary E 3, Davis Gen G W M, Falls Wm, Gee Capt S H 2, Galloway J B, Gadlion Jack, Gordon Junius, Harris M H, Harrell J H, Hollman Jacob, Harmon T W, Johnson Jordan W, Jester miss Lizzie, Keller Selomon, King Dr Wm, Layceck John, Langdon G M, Minasee James A, Mangum mrs Sally 3, Murphy miss Laura, Moore James, Meddren John H, Overley mrs Nancy A, Perry mrs Briney, Perry Louise, Pointer Haywood, Peckard Wilson, Primey Dr J A L, Parrish Nelsen, Rigsbee Archibald, Richards miss Sue N, Riggs Jesse, Reed H, Sullivan Jerry J, Smith James H, Stephens mrs A W, Sellers mrs Martha, Smith Martin, Stevault H L, Silvan miss Julia, Williams Alpheus, Williams Joseph, Williams B S D, Walker Jane White Jarratt, Whaley George, Williams Dr W W, Williams T, Williams Gowan.

GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.

Carolina Belle Snuff.

WE expect by next train FIFTY BOXES of the above named celebrated brand of Snuff. Parties wanting the article would do well to order ot once.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
sep 19 d1t Com. Merch'ts and Aucts

Office N. C. Railroad Co.,

COMPANY SHOPS, Sept. 19, 1864.

DIVIDEND No. 7, of Fifteen per cent. will be paid to the Stockholders on demand after this date.

THOMAS WEBB,
sep 19-d6t President.

☞ Conservative, Progress, Salisbury Watchman and Wilmington Journal copy.

For Sale.

ALL the Machinery in a Cotton Mill, now in operation, with capacity to manufacture 2500 yards of eight oz. Osnaburgs per day, and can be promptly boxed and delivered at a Railroad Station near this place. Apply to

ISAAC SCOTT,
sep 19-d15t w4t* Macon, Georgia.

Leather and Blue-Stone on Sale.

1000 POUNDS of Sole Leather.
500 pounds English Blue-Stone.

150 yards Bolting cloth, Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, at $1 25 per yard.

H. N. BROWN & CO.,
sept 19-2t* Hillsboro,' N. C.

Real Estate for Sale.

A TRACT OF LAND, 23 miles from the North Carolina Railroad, and 6 miles from Asheboro', containing 250 acres, 125 of which are cleared, and 25 or 30 are Creek Bottom Land. There is a good Dwelling of seven rooms on the tract, with 2 Negro Houses, double Crib, &c. Also a good small Orchard of Apple and Peach. For particulars refer to Dr. W. R. Miller, Raleigh, Alfred Marsh, Asheboro', or

Rev. W. L. MILLER,
Greensboro', N. C.

Desirable Residence.

A RARE chance is now offered for investment in the heart of the Coalfields, and a desirable home for a family. I will sell my place in Carbonton, on Deep River, consisting of a Residence of Ten Rooms, with Kitchen, Negro House, &c., &c. There is also a Framed House, about 30X20, on the place. The place was fitted up a few years before the war for a school, and will furnish ample accommodation for a large family. There are about 40 acres of land attached with an excellent young Orchard of the choicest Apple and Peach trees. The house is situated in a beautiful grove of White Oaks. Refer for particulars to Dr. W. R. Miller, Raleigh, Rob't Stewart, Carbenton, or

Rev. W. L. MILLER,
sep 18-d10t Greensboro', N. C.

☞ Conservative, Progress and Petersburg Express copy and send bill to Dr. W. R. Miller.

Hd'qrs Army Northern Va.,
ORDNANCE OFFICE,
JULY 28, 1864.

BRIGADIER GENERAL RUFUS BARRINGER, commanding Brigade of Cavalry, Army Northern Virginia, is hereby authorized to take possession of all cavalry arms, equipments and accoutrements in the hands of civilians or other unauthorized persons in the State of North Carolina, when he is satisfied that such arms, &c., are legitimately the property of the Confederate States. All arms, &c., dropped by our troops or the enemy on their lines of march or on battle-fields, or left or sold by officers or privates to persons not in the military service, are the property of the Confederate States. No person in the military service has a right to sell or otherwise dispose of arms, &c., except when under the orders and regulations of the Ordnance Department.

Gen. Barringer will not delegate this authority to any one except commissioned officers of his own command, who will be furnished with a copy of this authority, and with instructions to furnish receipts to parties from whom arms, &c., are taken under its provisions.

By command of Gen. R. E. Lee:
(Signed) BRISCO G. BALDWIN,
Lieut. Col. and Chief Ordnance Officer,
Army Northern Virginia.

UNDER this authority I desire especially to gather up Mcdellan saddles. These saddles were captured from the enemy. There can be no private property in them. Partisan rangers and others have no right to sell them, except to the government, which pays fixed prices for the captures.

This brigade is much in need of good saddles.—Many of those we have are ruining the horses' backs. The men are losing largely and the service suffering severely by these saddles being withheld from it, often abstracted by soldiers. I appeal to all patriots to come forward and voluntarily give them up to the officers and men of this brigade in their respective localities, who will receipt for them. Those now at home, and especially all on "horse details," are required to gather up these saddles, also Sharp's rifles, Colt's repeaters and other cavalry arms and equipments, the property of the Confederate States, and bring them back into the service. All reasonable expenses incurred in this way will be re-paid them.

I claim no right at present either to seize or impress these arms and equipments; but I confidently expect every honest man, not in the field, to give them. They ought to be ashamed, in a time like this, to be seen with them.

RUFUS BARRINGER,
sep 19-d tw w3t Brigadier General.